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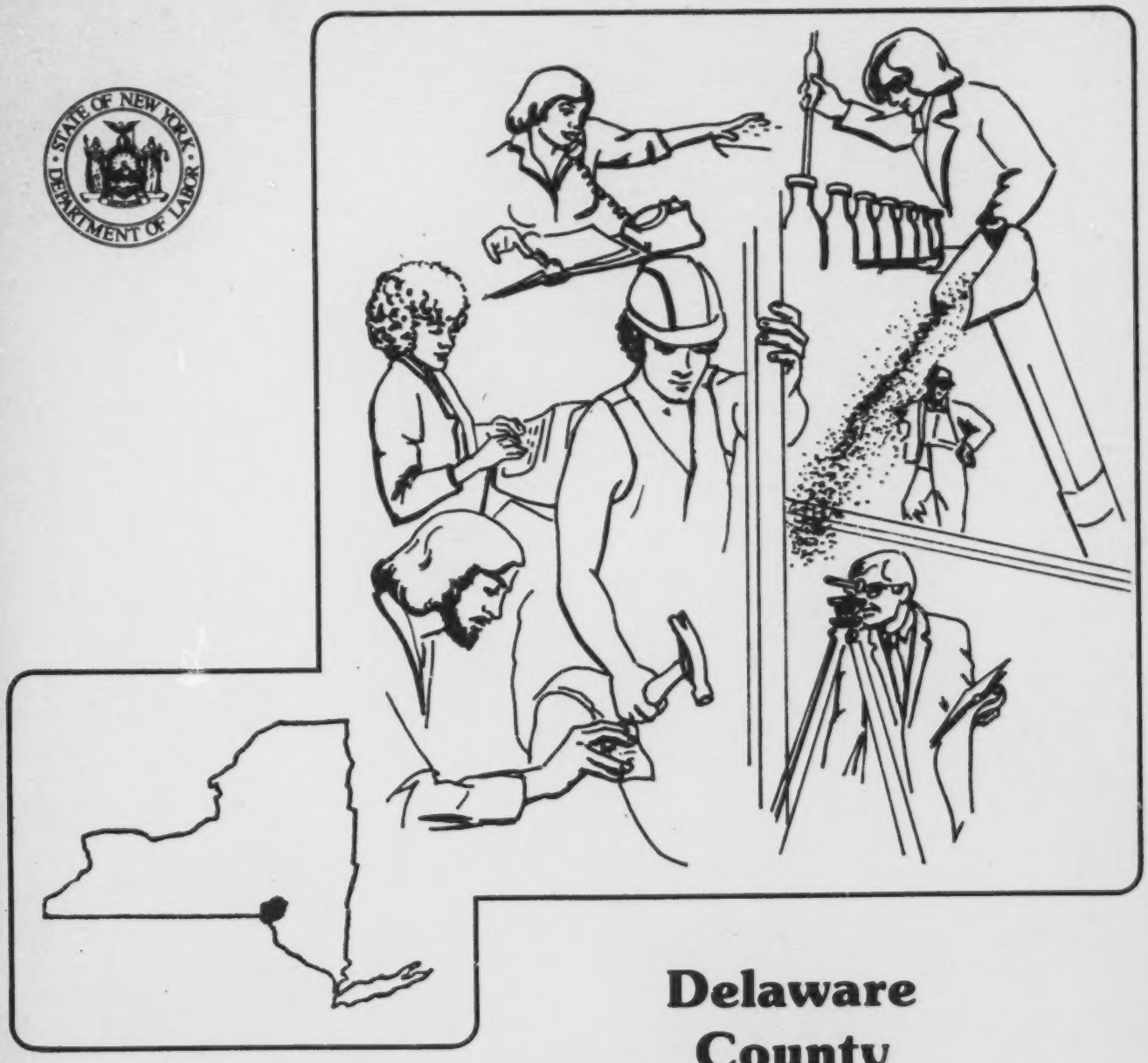
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Delaware County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele with the assistance of Judy Thompson and Muriel Warner.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. Norman A. Steele, Principal Economist
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

DELAWARE COUNTY

WINTER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

DELAWARE COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

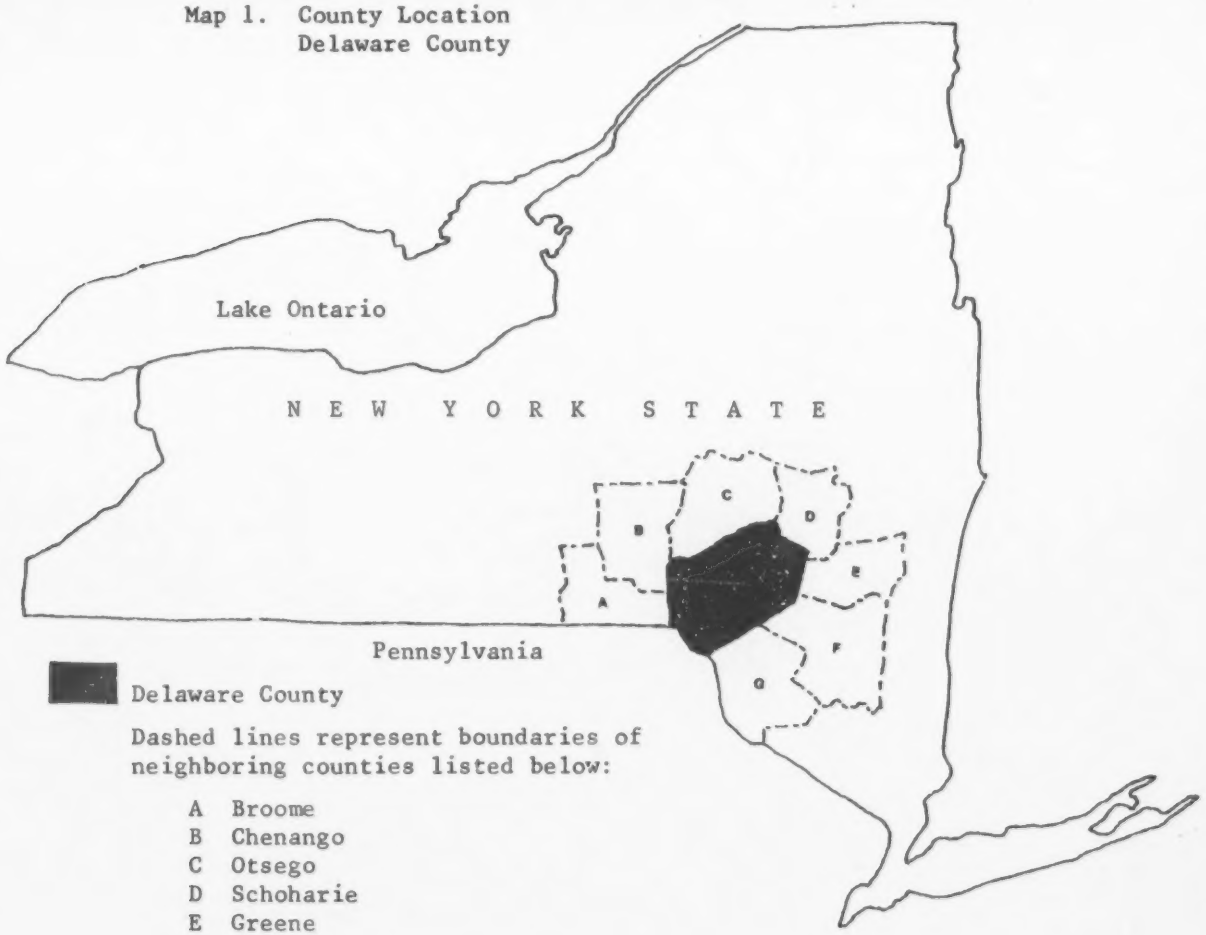
The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Delaware County is located in the Southern Tier East Region of New York State approximately 25 miles east of the City of Binghamton and fifty miles west of the City of Albany. It borders the State of Pennsylvania and Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan counties. Map 1 locates Delaware County and its neighboring counties.

Map 1. County Location
Delaware County



Transportation Facilities

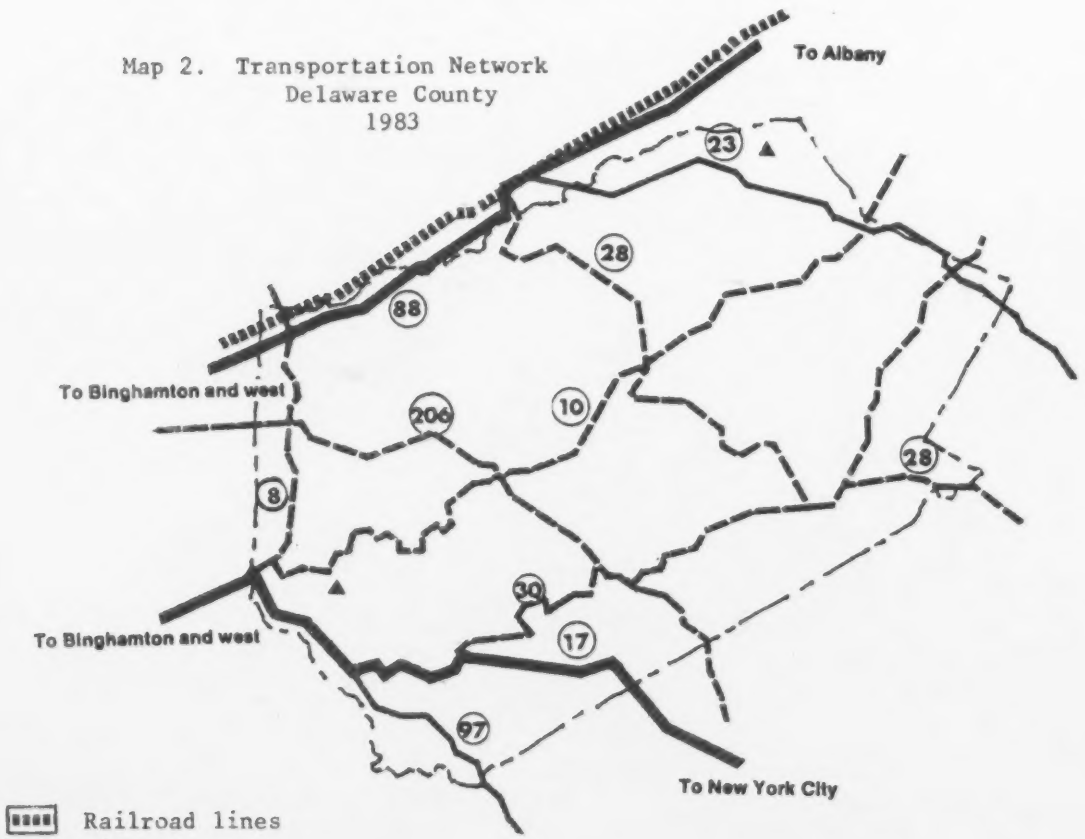
Highways--Delaware County is located along the course of two major east-west routes in the State--Interstate Route 88 and Route 17--the Southern Tier Expressway. Both of these super highways extend west to the City of Binghamton. Route 88 also links the County to the City of Albany and Route 17 goes east to New York City. Within Delaware County exists a network of highways which interconnect populated areas in the

County and provides commuter routes to firms located in the County and in the cities of Oneonta and Binghamton in neighboring Otsego and Broome counties.

Rail--The Delaware and Hudson rail line passes through the northeastern tip of Delaware County. While there are no train stops in the County, freight stops are made in neighboring Otsego County at Unadilla, Oneonta, and Cooperstown Junction. Passenger service is not available in Delaware County.

Air Transportation--Delaware County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Mountain Top Airport (located near the Village of Davenport) and the White Birch Airport (located near the Village of Deposit). While the County doesn't have the facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Broome County Airport. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Delaware County in 1982.

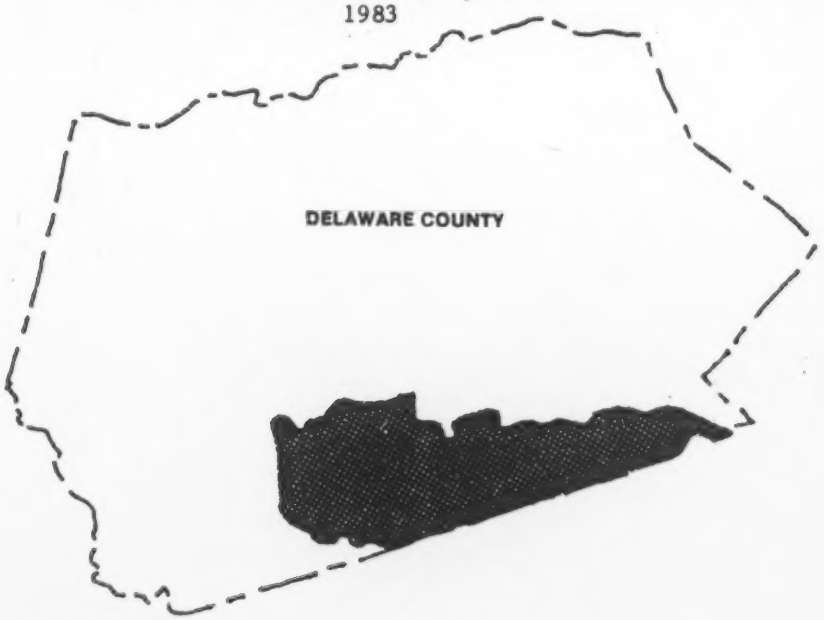
Map 2. Transportation Network
Delaware County
1983



Land Characteristics

The Catskill Mountains dominate the terrain of Delaware County, creating a landscape of narrow winding valleys surrounded by rugged hills and mountains. The State operated Catskill Park extends into the southeastern quadrant of the County and covers approximately 11.1 percent of the County's land area. Map 3 presents the location of the Catskill Park in Delaware County.

Map 3. Location of the Catskill Park Within Delaware County 1983



Shaded area represents area of the Catskill Park within Delaware County

In 1968, Delaware County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 0.8 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for three quarters of all land in the County and active agriculture utilized about one-sixth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Delaware County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
DELAWARE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Delaware County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,466.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	16.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	48.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	28.4	17.6
Wet lands	0.4	4.2
Water	1.6	4.6
Residential, high density	0.1	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semipublic	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	3.6	6.7

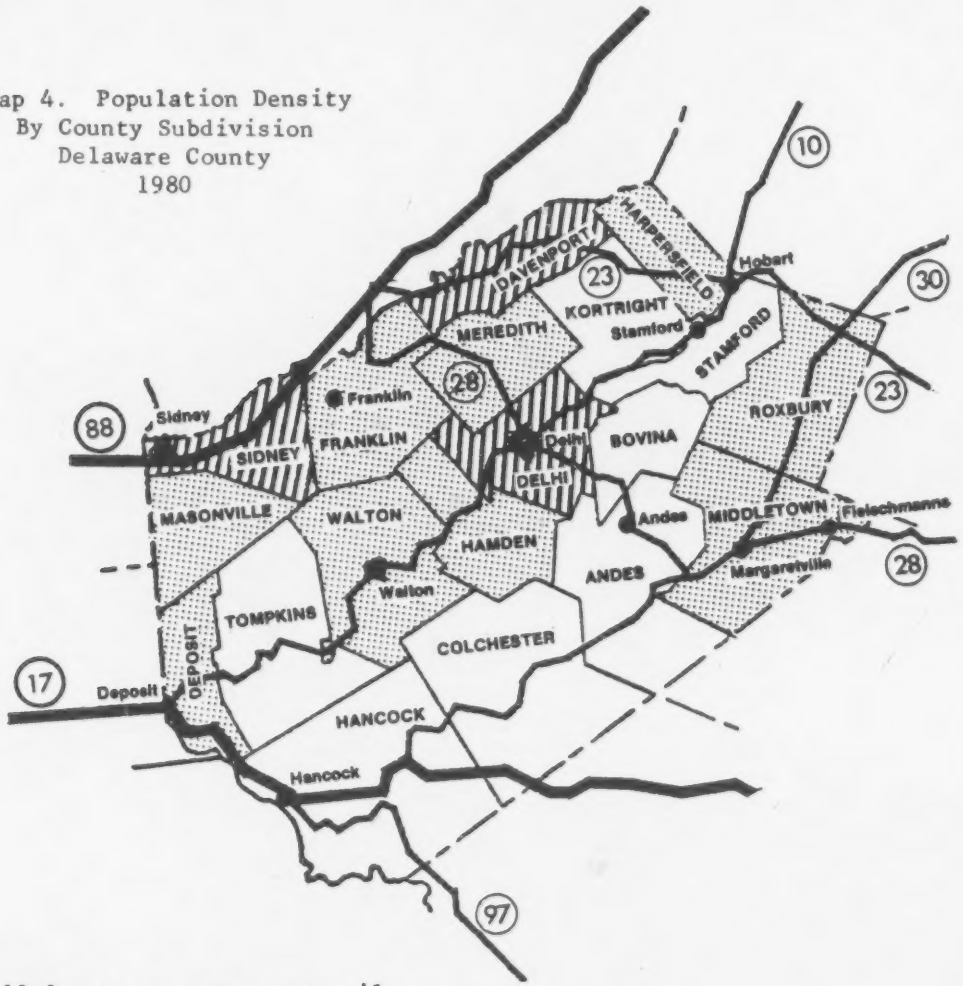
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Delaware County was 46,824. The County's population averaged 31.9 persons per square mile. This was far less than the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 58th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,080.6 persons per square mile in the Village of Walton to a low of 8.5 persons per square mile in the balance of the Town of Andes (that portion of the Town of Andes located outside of the Village of Andes). In general, population densities were greatest along commuter routes to the Village of Delhi and to the City of Oneonta in neighboring Otsego County. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Delaware County by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. Population Density
By County Subdivision
Delaware County
1980



From 1900 to 1980, Delaware County's population increased only 0.9 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.5 percent. The negligible change in the County's population count was the net result of intermittent expansions and contractions. Census records indicate that the County's population dropped each decade between 1900 and 1940 and then grew rapidly between 1940 and 1950. After yet another decline during the fifties, the County's population sustained moderate growth during the sixties and seventies. A county growth rate of 4.7 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped 3.8 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates --by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Delaware County.

Graph 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
DELAWARE COUNTY
1900-1980

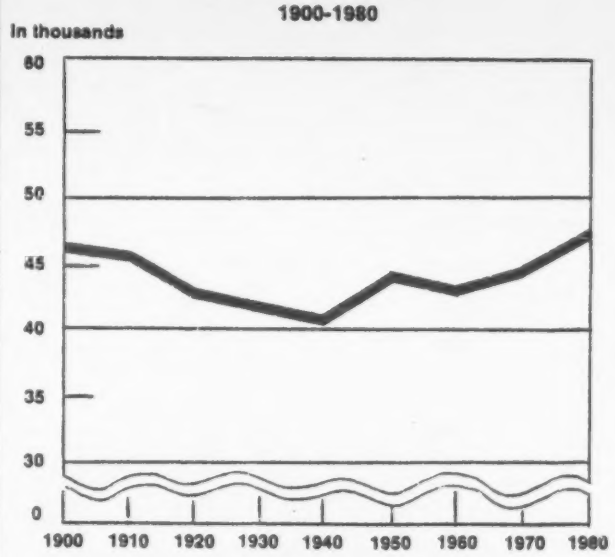


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Census year	New York State	Delaware County
1900	7,268,894	46,413
1910	9,113,614	45,575
1920	10,385,227	42,774
1930	12,588,066	41,163
1940	13,479,142	40,989
1950	14,830,192	44,420
1960	16,782,304	43,540
1970	18,241,391	44,718
1980	17,557,288	46,824

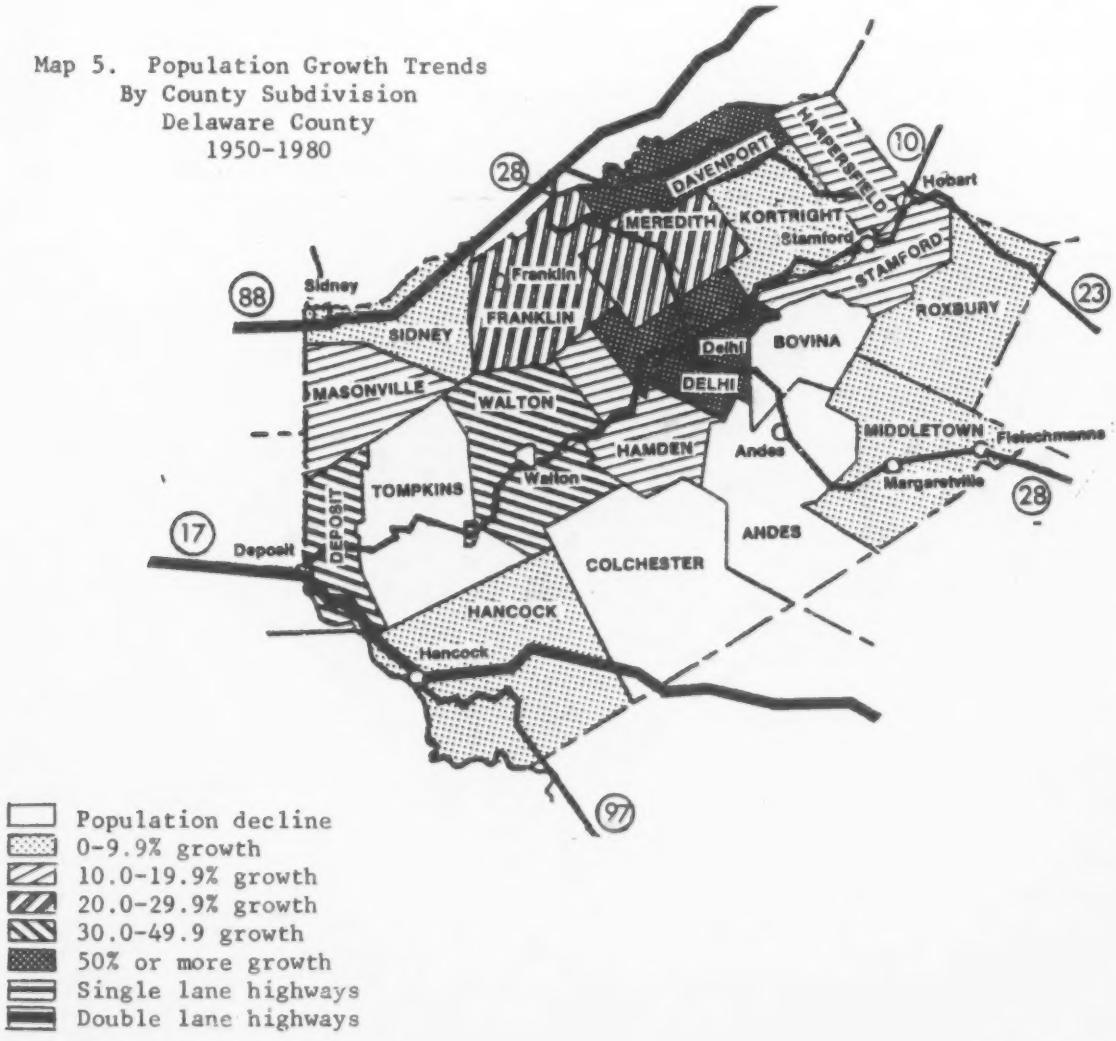
SOURCES: The People of Delaware County, New York: Trends in Human Resources and Their Characteristics, 1900-1960, Bulletin No. 62-12, Cornell University, page 2; 1980 Census of population and housing, PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1; 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Delaware County
1900-1910	25.4	-1.8
1910-1920	14.0	-6.1
1920-1930	21.2	-3.8
1930-1940	7.1	-0.4
1940-1950	10.0	8.4
1950-1960	13.2	-2.0
1960-1970	8.7	2.7
1970-1980	-3.8	4.7
1900-1980	141.5	0.9

While the population of Delaware County, as a whole, grew 5.4 percent during the 30-year period, 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the County experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the towns of Davenport and Delhi each grew 59.9 percent compared to a 42.4 percent decline in the Town of Tompkins. The vigorous growth in the Town of Delhi occurred mainly as a result of a significant expansion in the enrollment of the State University of New York--Agriculture and Technical College at Delhi. In general, however, towns grew most rapidly if they were situated along primary roadways to principle commercial and employment centers in the area. The Town of Davenport, for example, is linked by Route 23 to the City of Oneonta in neighboring Otsego County. Minimal growth or population decline occurred in all towns and villages located along the southern border of the County. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Delaware County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 5. Population Growth Trends
By County Subdivision
Delaware County
1950-1980



- Population decline
- 0-9.9% growth
- 10.0-19.9% growth
- 20.0-29.9% growth
- 30.0-49.9 growth
- 50% or more growth
- Single lane highways
- Double lane highways

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
DELAWARE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Delhi Village	2,223	2,307	3,017	3,374
Sidney Village	4,815	5,157	4,789	4,861
Walton Village	3,947	3,855	3,744	3,329
Places under 2,500				
Andes Village	430	399	353	372
Deposit Village (part)*	882	838	942	880
Fleischmans Village	469	450	434	346
Franklin Village	558	525	552	440
Hancock Village	1,560	1,830	1,688	1,526
Hobart Village	618	585	531	473
Margaretville Village	905	833	816	755
Stanford Village	1,162	1,166	1,286	1,240
Towns				
Andes Town	1,665	1,274	1,193	1,312
(Andes Village)	(430)	(399)	(353)	(372)
Bovina Town	711	594	506	562
Colchester Town	2,340	1,920	1,665	1,848
Davenport Town	1,233	1,261	1,617	1,971
Delhi Town	3,311	3,398	4,617	5,295
(Delhi Village)	(2,223)	(2,307)	(3,017)	(3,374)
Deposit Town	1,570	1,560	1,656	1,810
(Deposit Village-part)*	(882)	(838)	(942)	(880)
Franklin Town	2,156	2,133	2,202	2,431
(Franklin Village)	(558)	(525)	(552)	(440)
Hamden Town	1,114	1,108	1,169	1,276
Hancock Town	3,517	3,907	3,604	3,497
(Hancock Village)	(1,560)	(1,830)	(1,688)	(1,526)
Harpersfield Town	1,263	1,193	1,423	1,495
(Stamford Village-part)	(389)	(428)	(521)	(499)
Kortright Town	1,239	1,073	1,236	1,250
Masonville Town	1,010	1,030	1,140	1,156
Meredith Town	1,133	1,112	1,129	1,374
Middletown Town	3,737	3,310	3,466	3,555
(Fleischmans Village)	(469)	(450)	(434)	(346)
(Margaretville Village)	(905)	(833)	(816)	(755)
Roxbury Town	2,227	2,238	2,252	2,291
Sidney Town	6,669	7,110	6,984	6,856
(Sidney Village)	(4,815)	(5,157)	(4,789)	(4,861)
Stamford Town	2,121	2,103	2,072	2,038
(Hobart Village)	(618)	(585)	(531)	(473)
(Stamford Village-part)	(773)	(738)	(765)	(741)
Tompkins Town	1,680	1,463	905	968
Walton Town	5,724	5,753	5,882	5,839
(Walton Village)	(3,947)	(3,855)	(3,744)	(3,329)
TOTAL: Delaware County	44,420	43,540	44,718	46,824

* Part of Deposit Village is in Broome County. Total population in 1950 was 2,016, in 1960 was 2,025, in 1970 was 2,061, and in 1980 was 1,897.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
DELAWARE COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Delhi Village	3.8	30.8	11.8	51.8
Sidney Village	7.1	-7.1	1.5	1.0
Walton Village	-2.3	-2.9	-11.1	-15.7
Places under 2,500				
Andes Village	-7.2	-11.5	5.4	-13.5
Deposit Village (part)	-5.0	12.4	-6.6	-0.2
Fleischmans Village	-4.1	-3.6	-20.3	-26.2
Franklin Village	-5.9	5.1	-20.3	-21.1
Hancock Village	17.3	-7.8	-9.6	-2.2
Hobard Village	-5.3	-9.2	-10.9	-23.5
Margaretville Village	-8.0	-2.0	-7.5	-16.6
Stamford Village	0.3	10.3	-3.6	6.7
Towns				
Andes Town	-23.5	-6.4	10.0	-21.2
(Andes Village)	(-7.2)	(-11.5)	(5.4)	(-13.5)
Bovina Town	-16.5	-14.8	11.1	-21.0
Colchester Town	-17.9	-13.3	11.0	-21.0
Davenport Town	2.3	28.2	21.9	59.9
Delhi Town	2.6	35.9	14.7	59.9
(Delhi Village)	(3.8)	(30.8)	(11.8)	(51.8)
Deposit Town	-0.6	6.2	9.3	15.3
(Deposit Village-part)	(-5.0)	(12.4)	(-6.6)	(-0.2)
Franklin Town	-1.1	3.2	10.4	12.8
(Franklin Village)	(-5.9)	(5.1)	(-20.3)	(-21.1)
Hamden Town	-0.5	5.5	9.2	14.5
Hancock Town	11.1	-7.8	-3.0	-0.6
(Hancock Village)	(17.3)	(-7.8)	(-9.6)	(-2.2)
Harpersfield Town	-5.5	19.3	5.1	18.4
(Stamford Village-part)	(10.0)	(21.7)	(-4.2)	(28.3)
Kortright Town	-13.4	15.2	1.1	0.9
Masonville Town	2.0	10.7	1.4	14.5
Meredith Town	-1.9	1.5	21.7	21.3
Middletown Town	-11.4	4.7	2.6	-4.9
(Fleischmans Village)	(-4.1)	(-3.6)	(-20.3)	(-26.2)
(Margaretville Village)	(-8.0)	(-2.0)	(-7.5)	(-16.6)
Roxbury Town	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.9
Sidney Town	6.6	-1.8	-1.8	2.8
(Sidney Village)	(7.1)	(-7.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)
Stamford Town	-0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-3.9
(Hobart Village)	(-5.3)	(-9.2)	(-10.9)	(-23.5)
(Stamford Village-part)	(-4.5)	(3.7)	(-3.1)	(-4.1)
Tompkins Town	-12.9	-38.1	7.0	-42.4
Walton Town	0.5	2.2	-0.7	2.0
(Walton Village)	(-2.3)	(-2.9)	(-11.1)	(-15.7)
TOTAL: Delaware County	-2.0	2.7	4.7	5.4

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Delaware County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 59.4 percent of the County population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 62.4 percent of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute farther to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Delaware County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 30.6 years in 1970 to 32.2 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 29.4 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 23.3 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Delaware County for 1970 and 1980.

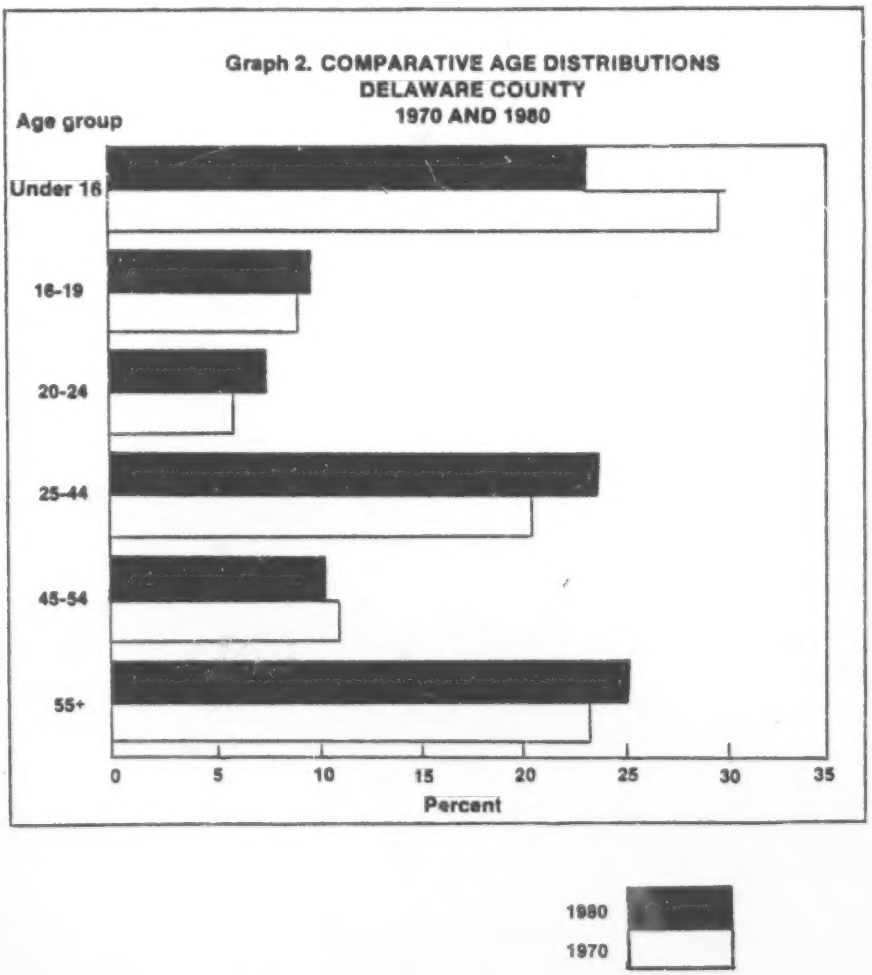


Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Delaware County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Delaware County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	10,904	23.3	5,671	24.7	5,233	21.9
16-19 years	4,391	9.4	2,326	10.2	2,065	8.7
20-21 years	1,651	3.5	878	3.8	773	3.2
22-29 years	5,116	10.9	2,486	10.8	2,630	11.0
30-44 years	7,932	16.9	3,931	17.1	4,001	16.8
45-54 years	4,842	10.4	2,336	10.2	2,506	10.5
55-64 years	5,121	10.9	2,426	10.6	2,695	11.3
65 and older	6,867	14.7	2,893	12.6	3,974	16.6
Total	46,824	100.0	22,947	100.0	23,877	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	32.2	30.4	34.0
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex Distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.0	51.0
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Delaware County's population was 98.7 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.3 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.6 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Delaware County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Location	Total	White	Race				Spanish origin
			Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Delaware County	46,824	46,206	285	88	124	121	293
Andes Town	1,312	1,298	5	7	1	1	6
(Andes Village)	(372)	(372)	-	-	-	-	-
Bovina Town	562	562	-	-	-	-	9
Colchester Town	1,848	1,837	1	-	5	5	7
Davenport Town	1,971	1,954	12	2	1	2	16
Delhi Town	5,295	5,154	75	11	22	33	34
(Delhi Village)	(3,374)	(3,262)	(71)	(9)	(6)	(26)	(32)
Deposit Town	1,810	1,794	1	10	5	-	10
(Deposit Village-part)	(880)	(868)	-	(9)	(3)	-	(6)
Franklin Town	2,431	2,409	13	4	1	4	12
(Franklin Village)	(440)	(432)	(8)	-	-	-	(1)
Hamden Town	1,276	1,261	9	2	4	-	1
Hancock Town	3,497	3,413	47	8	11	18	25
(Hancock Village)	(1,526)	(1,503)	(7)	(1)	(9)	(6)	(19)
Harpersfield Town	1,495	1,468	7	5	8	7	18
(Stamford Village-part)	(499)	(485)	(7)	-	(7)	-	(11)
Kortright Town	1,250	1,236	8	4	-	2	1
Masonville Town	1,156	1,119	24	-	-	13	15
Meredith Town	1,374	1,368	-	3	3	-	16
Middletown Town	3,555	3,522	17	4	7	5	47
(Fleischmans Village)	(346)	(339)	(6)	-	(1)	-	(4)
(Margaretville Village)	(755)	(749)	(3)	(1)	(2)	-	(5)
Roxbury Town	2,291	2,272	3	4	6	6	8
Sidney Town	6,856	6,765	44	14	18	15	25
(Sidney Village)	(4,861)	(4,783)	(33)	(13)	(17)	(15)	(24)
Stamford Town	2,038	2,023	3	1	7	4	11
(Hobart Village)	(473)	(465)	-	-	(5)	(3)	(1)
(Stamford Village-part)	(741)	(736)	(2)	-	(2)	(1)	(8)
Tompkins Town	968	954	7	3	4	-	-
Walton Town	5,839	5,797	9	6	21	6	32
(Walton Village)	(3,329)	(3,294)	(2)	(6)	(21)	(6)	(24)

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Delaware County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 618 nonwhites in the County, 37.2 percent were 17 years of age or younger and 7.1 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 27.0 percent and senior citizens, those 65 years and older, accounted for 14.8 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Delaware County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	46,824	3,090	9,637	27,230	6,867
White	46,206	3,045	9,452	26,886	6,823
Black	285	16	97	153	19
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	88	4	16	56	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	124	15	32	72	5
Other	121	10	40	63	8
Spanish origin	293	21	87	148	37

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Delaware County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women increased 4.4 percentage points (from 39.4 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 4.3 percentage points (from 71.3 percent in 1970 to 67.0 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR fell 0.2 percentage points as the growth in female participation was more than offset by the drop in male participation. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The County LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate than it did in either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Delaware County, New York State and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change fron 1970 to 1980
		Delaware County	
Overall	55.1	54.9	-0.2
Male	71.3	67.0	-4.3
Female	39.4	43.8	+4.4
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	59.3	+1.4
Male	77.1	72.4	-4.7
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	59.9	63.6	+4.6
Male	79.7	77.4	-2.3
Female	43.3	51.3	+8.0

The resident labor force of Delaware County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) over the period 1974 to 1981.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
DELAWARE COUNTY
1974 - 1981
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	18.3	19.2	19.6	19.5	20.1	20.9	21.0	21.2
Employment	17.1	17.5	17.5	17.9	18.8	19.7	19.8	19.8
Unemployment	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	8.8	10.4	8.6	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.4

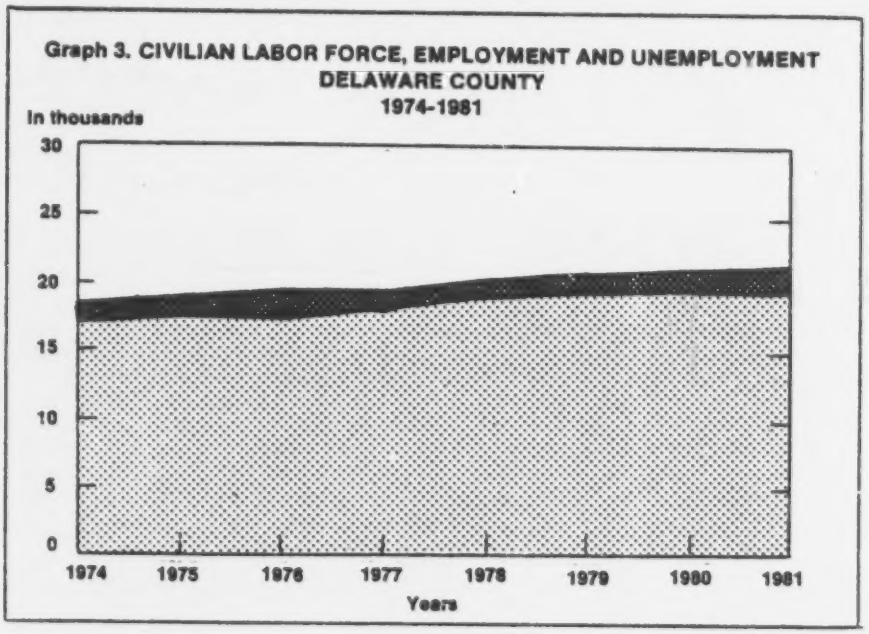
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1981, Delaware County's civilian labor force grew 15.8 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the County's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. In contrast to the State and the nation, the County's labor force grew most rapidly during the recessionary years--1974-1975--and then declined during the national upswing in 1977. Vigorous labor force growth of more than 3.0 percent annually returned temporarily to the

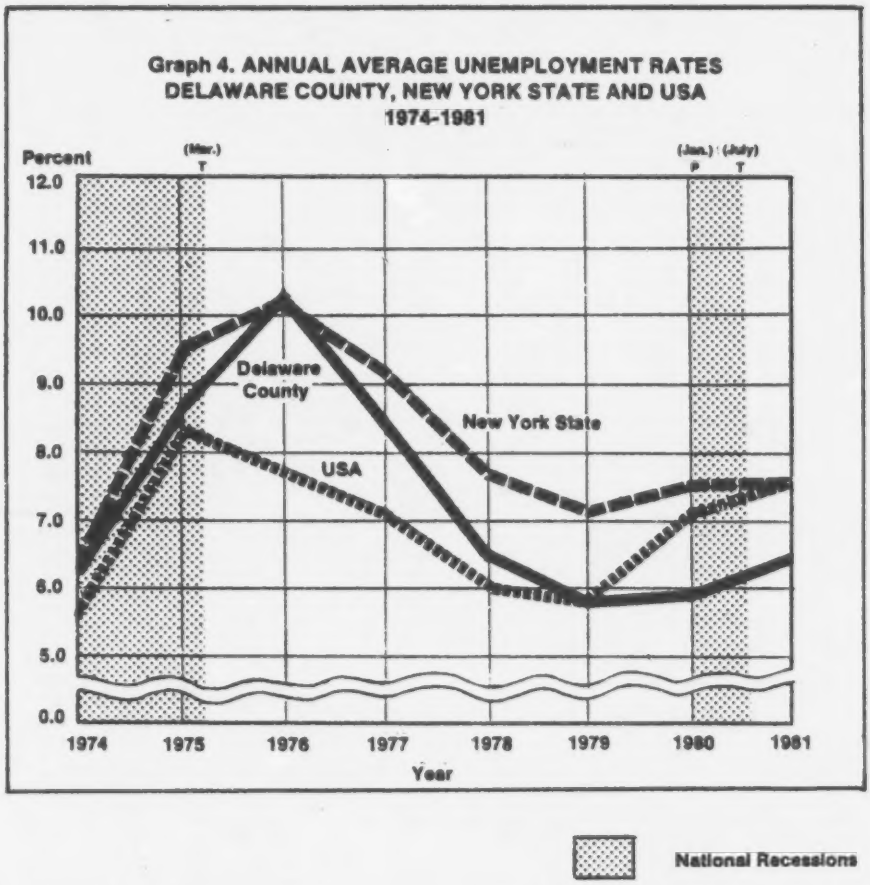
County during 1978 and 1979 but then slowed to less than 1.0 percent increases in 1980 and 1981. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1978 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down from the high levels that lingered after the recession.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Delaware County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Delaware County's labor force and its components during the period 1974 to 1981.

Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DELAWARE COUNTY 1974-1981

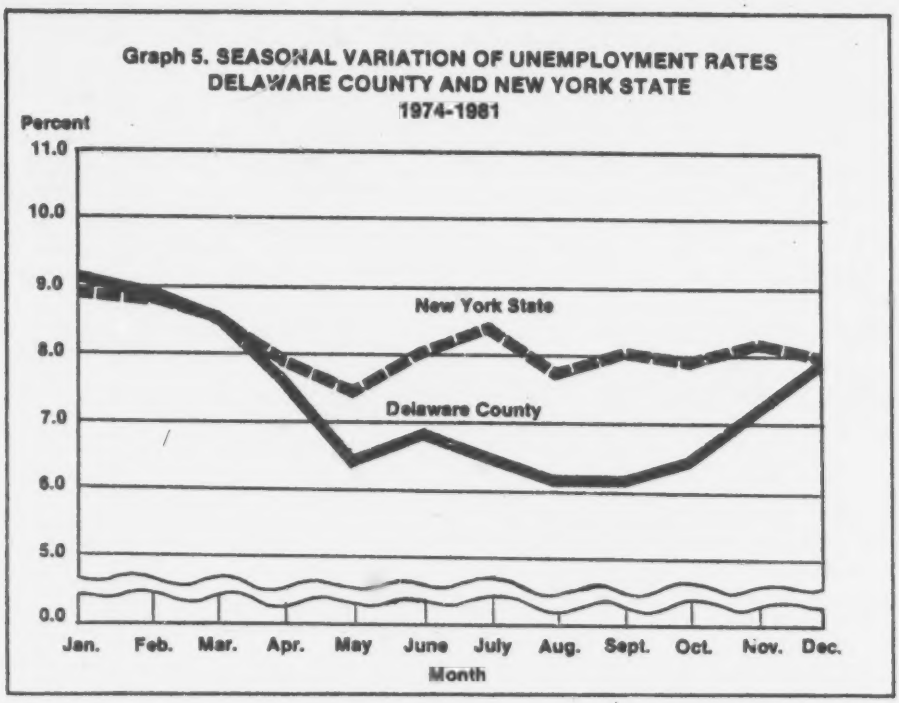


During the 1974-1981 period, Delaware County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, usually exceeded the national rate but was less than the State rate. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Delaware County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1981.



NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contractions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean peak and trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Delaware County than for New York State. In both the County and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Delaware County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1981.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Delaware County

A local economy, such as that of Delaware County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Delaware County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Delaware County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Delaware County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	40.3	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	32.1	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	8.2	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	59.7	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.9	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	13.2	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.2	23.8	20.8
Government	25.2	18.1	17.7

Delaware County specialized in the manufacture of durable goods during the period 1979 to 1981. Firms producing durable goods accounted for 32.1 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the County. At the State and national level, however, durable goods production involved only 10.4 percent and 13.6 percent of nonagricultural jobs, respectively. Delaware County also specialized in government services. Government employers accounted for 25.2 percent of the County's nonagricultural jobs while employing only 18.1 percent in the State and 17.7 percent nationally. Major employers in Delaware County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Firms	Product
Audiosears Corp.*	telephone equipment, head sets and microphones
S.J. Bailey & Sons, Inc.*	unfinished wood furniture
Becton Dickinson & Co.*	hospital tubing and surgical blades
Bendix Corp.*	electrical components
Dart & Kraft, Inc.	cheese
Delaware County	government
Del-Met Corp.*	automotive accessories
Deltown Foods, Inc.	cottage cheese/powdered milk products
Eureka Tent, Inc.	tents
Keith Clark, Inc.	desk calendars
NYS Electric and Gas Corp.	utilities
Stanford Hospital	medical care
State A&T College at Delhi	education
Town of Sidney	government
Unadilla Sito Co., Inc.*	laminated-wood products
Valley Offset, Inc.	commercial printing and binding
Victory Markets	grocery stores
Carelton G. Whittaker, Inc.	trucking.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Delaware County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Delaware County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1979-1981.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	Delaware County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+20.6	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing, total	+20.8	-12.5	+7.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+20.5	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	0.0	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	0.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+10.5	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+25.0	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+40.0	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+21.2	+6.0	+24.5

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government.

The rate of growth of Delaware County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but lagged behind that of the nation over the period. Employment growth in the County, however, was more evenly balanced than it was in the State or the nation, with nearly equal rates of growth in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. Within the County's nonmanufacturing class, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Vigorous growth occurred in the County's finance, insurance, real estate, services, and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries and government while moderate expansion took place in wholesale and retail trade. Employment in construction, transportation, communication, and utilities remained unchanged over the period.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing grew at nearly equal rates, the share attributable to each remained almost constant. Among nonmanufacturing industries, however, proportional shifts did occur. The change in the distribution of Delaware County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981 DELAWARE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,200	15,900	+2,700
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	40.1	40.3	+0.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	59.9	59.7	-0.2
Construction	2.3	1.9	-0.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.8	3.1	-0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	13.2	-1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.0	3.1	+0.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.4	13.2	+1.8
Government	25.0	25.2	+0.2

Labor Market Stability in Delaware County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentions), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is an economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rates per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Delaware County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 23 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS DELAWARE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JANUARY 1981 TO DECEMBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Delaware County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.0	3.6
New hires	1.2	1.9
Recalls	0.7	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.1	3.7
Quits	0.6	1.1
Layoffs	1.2	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Delaware County's labor market was more stable than the statewide labor market. In the County, total accessions averaged 2.0 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from January 1981 through December 1981 while total separations averaged 2.1 per 100 over the period. Statewide, there were 3.6 accessions per 100 manufacturing jobs and 3.7 separations per 100 jobs.

New hires in Delaware County averaged 1.2 per 100 employees, while averaging 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls in the County averaged 0.7 per 100 employees compared with 1.4 per 100 statewide. Quits in Delaware County averaged 0.6 per 100 employees, slightly more than one-half of the statewide rate. Layoffs also occurred at a significantly lower rate in the County than statewide, 1.2 per 100 jobs compared to 1.9 per hundred.

Industrial Conflicts

There were no labor strikes in Delaware County during the period January 1, 1981 and October 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in Delaware County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 455 jobs directly associated with industrial changes far outweighed the reported loss of 55 jobs. The largest single increase in employment was a gain of 120 jobs at Keith Clark Inc. in Sidney. A loss of 30 employees at Mike and Jennie's Dress Company was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Delaware County during the period are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
DELAWARE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Log Cutter Industries, Inc. Fleischmanns	New firm in an existing building	+25
Valley Offset, Inc. Deposit Latham Process Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+75
Keith Clark, Inc. Sidney Colleman Ventures, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+120
Mike and Jennie's Dress Co. Deposit	Bankruptcy	-30
D. Graham Laboratories, Inc. Hobart	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Log Cutter Industries, Inc. Fleischmanns	Bankruptcy	-25
Bard-Parker Division Hancock Becton-Dichinson & Co.	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Majestic Wood Products, Inc. Fleischmanns Bayrische Hansban GMBH	Branch facility in an existing building	+35
Electrical Components Div. Sidney Bendix Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Delaware County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income statistics of Delaware County residents by source for 1974 and 1979.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF DELAWARE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1979

(In millions)

Source	1974	1979	Change 1974 to 1979		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1979
Total personal income	202.1	301.5	99.4	49.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	133.9	187.8	53.9	40.3	66.3	62.3
Property income	35.4	55.1	19.7	55.6	17.5	18.3
Transfer payments	32.8	58.7	25.9	79.0	16.2	19.4

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents without regard to where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1979 total personal income in Delaware County climbed 49.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of transfer payments far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1979, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 62.3 percent of the total personal income of Delaware County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 19.4 percent of personal income in Delaware County and property income added 18.3 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.0 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.8 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Delaware County, accounted for 42.6 percent of the total in 1979. Government employers were a distant second, adding 17.8 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Delaware County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1979.

Income derived from agriculture, manufacturing, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the County than Statewide. Table 17 compares 1979 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Delaware County with that earned in the State, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETOR'S INCOME BY INDUSTRY
DELAWARE COUNTY
1979
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

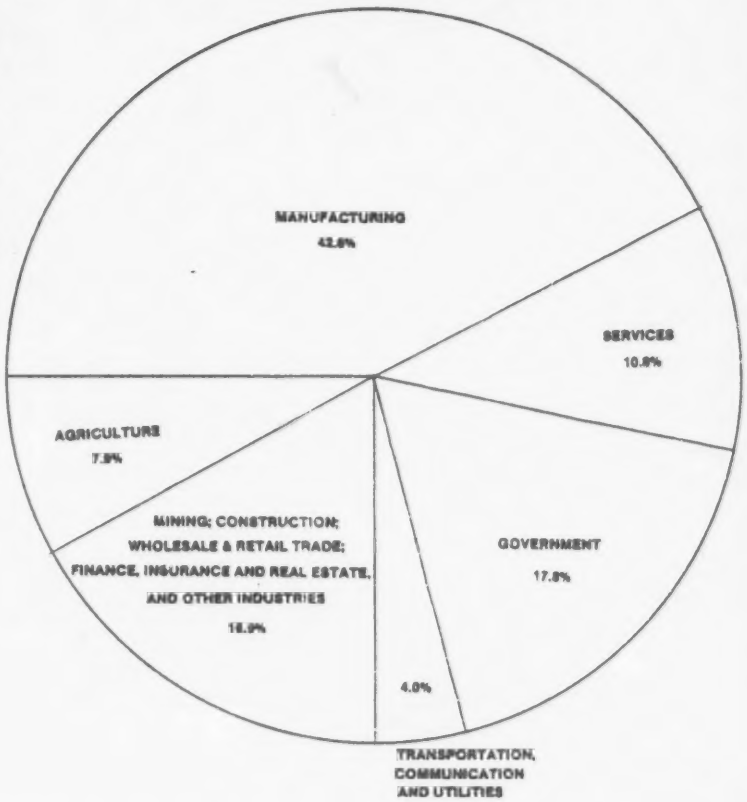


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN DELAWARE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1979

($ millions)

Industry	Delaware County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	229.2	100.0	122,459.1	100.0
Agriculture	18.1	7.9	675.8	0.5
Manufacturing	97.6	42.6	28,520.0	23.3
Mining	(D)	-	211.5	0.2
Construction	7.0	3.1	4,286.1	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	19,543.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.2	2.7	12,028.0	9.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	9.2	4.0	11,015.4	9.0
Services	24.7	10.8	26,811.5	21.9
Other	1.4	0.6	339.3	0.3
Government	40.7	17.8	19,027.9	15.5

(D) - Not shown to avoid disclosure.

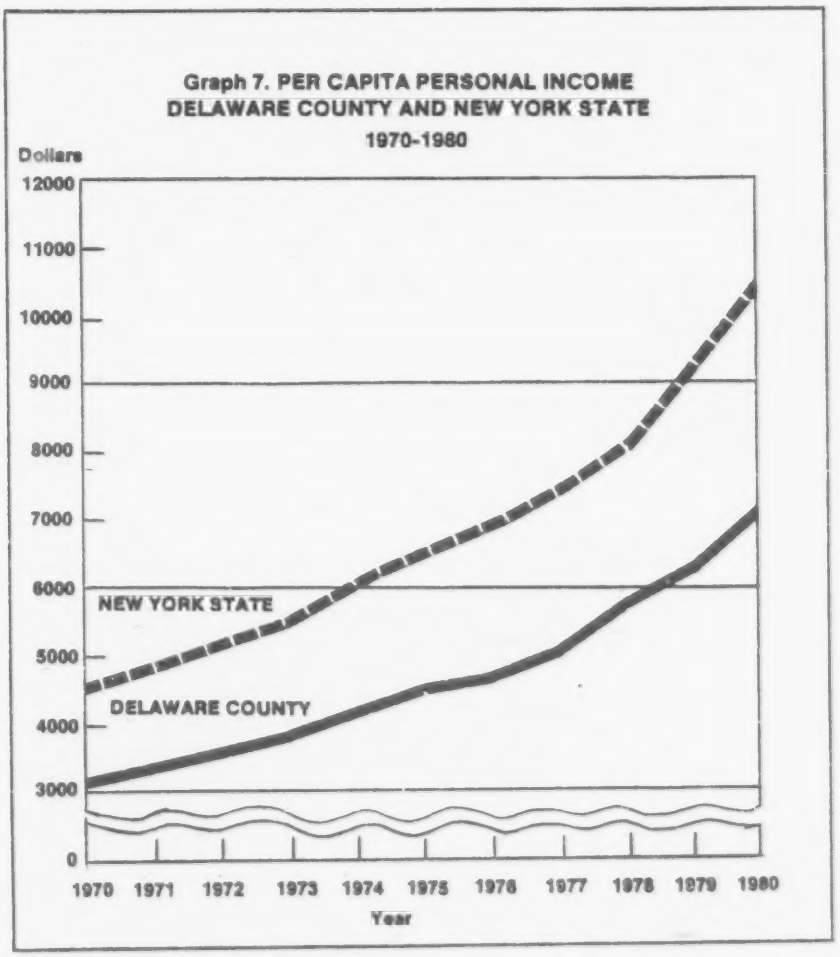
NOTE: Income figures in the table are by place of work without regard to the residence location of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1979, Delaware County's labor and proprietors' income was $187.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and 229.2 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Delaware County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the County.

Per Capita Income

In 1980, per capita personal income in Delaware County was $7,089 and ranked 52nd among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1980 was $10,252. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Delaware County and the State for the period 1970-1980. During the 10-year period, Delaware County's per capita income grew by 125.2 percent while the State figures increased by 118.4 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Delaware County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in mining activities, manufacturing durable goods, and in providing transportation, communication, and utilities services paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1976 to 1981. Agriculture, retail trade, and service industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Delaware County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975-1981.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
DELAWARE COUNTY
1975 - 1981

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	167	175	191	197	212	235	257
Agriculture	101	118	131	186	215	209	228
Mining	174	190	198	235	347	367	383
Construction	209	185	184	181	210	205	206
Manufacturing-durable goods	195	206	228	244	267	304	333
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	180	190	209	223	234	257	276
Transportation, communication, and utilities	224	240	276	297	310	336	372
Wholesale trade	163	184	183	194	217	228	237
Retail trade	123	127	137	146	150	155	162
Finance, insurance and real estate	141	149	163	171	211	202	214
Service	119	129	138	163	168	185	206
Government	244	258	255	163	168	183	196

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels ". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state federally funded programs.

Table 19 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Delaware County. Table 20 gives projections of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1983, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,680	6,220	7,760	9,300	10,840	12,380
Farm family	4,010	5,310	6,610	7,910	9,210	10,510
Lower Living Standard Income levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,820	6,260	8,600	10,610	12,520	14,640
85 percent LLSIL	4,640	7,600	10,440	12,890	15,210	17,780
100 percent LLSIL	5,460	8,940	12,280	15,160	17,890	20,920

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 6 members, add $1,540 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

To compute the various LLSILS for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,120 for each additional person

80 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,570 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,030 for each additional person

Table 20. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, DELAWARE COUNTY
1983 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,600
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	7,000
85 percent LLSIL	9,000
100 percent LLSIL	11,600

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A myriad of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During the 1981 Calendar Year, an average of 1,708 Delaware County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $102.49 per recipient compared to $133.04 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981, an average of 77.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aide to Dependent Children Program, 13.3 percent received Home Relief payments, and 10.1 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Delaware County during 1981.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
DELAWARE COUNTY
1981

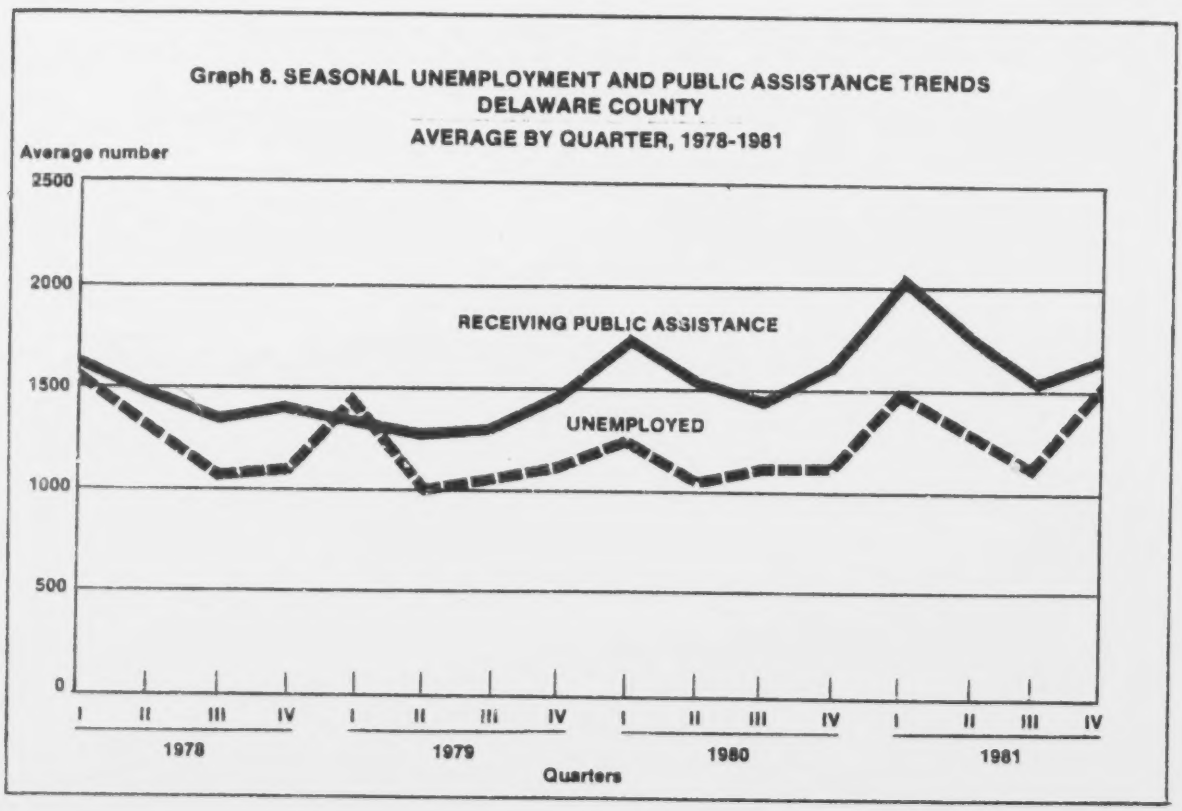
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	1,949	1,376	258	308	7
February	2,041	1,445	281	308	7
March	2,084	1,460	286	326	12
April	1,890	1,364	242	282	2
May	1,687	1,258	225	201	3
June	1,594	1,233	214	145	2
July	1,510	1,222	202	85	1
August	1,571	1,266	209	94	2
September	1,599	1,241	208	149	1
October	1,542	1,260	178	102	2
November	1,578	1,358	189	27	4
December	1,754	1,492	229	31	2
12-month average	1,734	1,331	227	172	4

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Delaware County for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affected the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Delaware County totaled 8,939. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 50.7 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.3 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-82 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 99.0 percent of total school enrollments in Delaware County compared to 82.8 percent for the State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Delaware County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
DELAWARE COUNTY
1981 - 1982

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	4,532	4,407	8,939
Public	4,532	4,322	8,854
Nonpublic	-	85	85

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

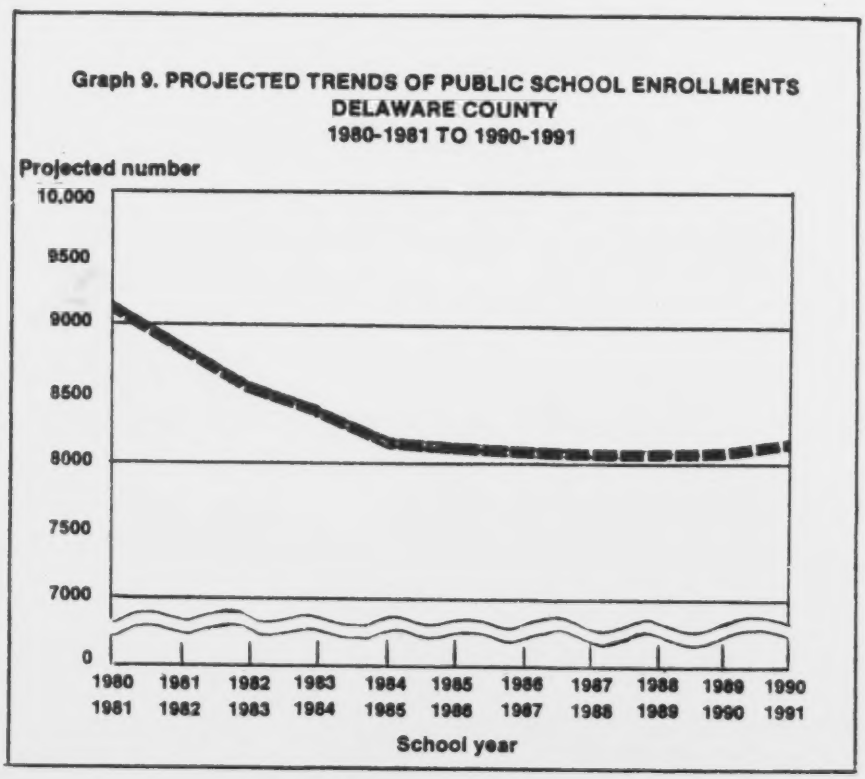
Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Delaware County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding school year. Although total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the County, the rate of decline in public schools were nearly the same for both the County and the State. Private school enrollments dropped twice as fast in the County as they did in the State. Table 23 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Delaware County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in the State and County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 - 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Non-public	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Delaware County	9,237	8,939	-3.2
Public	9,129	8,854	-3.0
Non-public	108	85	-21.3

NOTE: Includes ungreaded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-1989 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 10.2 percent from 9,129 to 8,199 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Delaware County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 693 students who graduated from Delaware County high schools in 1981. Of this number, 62.3 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.4 percent statewide. The percentage of Delaware County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide while employment was the immediate intention of a slightly smaller fraction of the new graduates in the County than in the State.

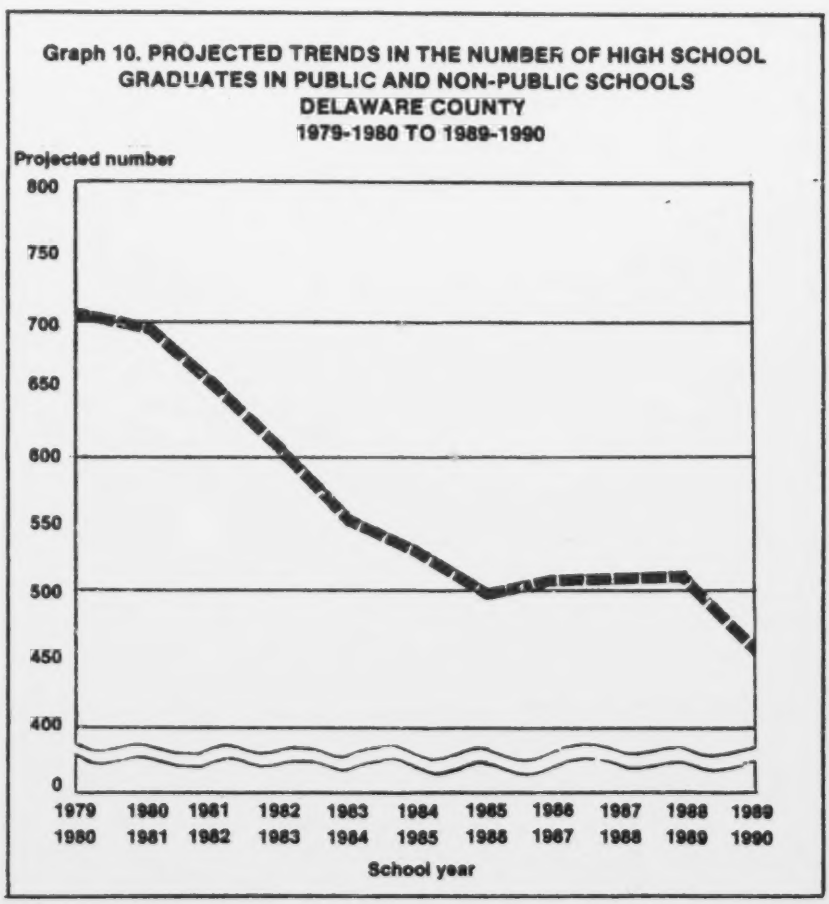
Table 24 presents the intentions of 1981 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Delaware County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1981.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1981 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY FALL 1981

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	230,237	41.2	24.1	4.1	20.8	3.7	6.0
Public	198,465	37.3	25.6	3.9	22.6	4.1	6.5
Non-public	31,772	65.8	15.1	5.8	9.5	1.0	2.7
Delaware County	693	24.7	33.6	4.0	19.3	11.1	7.2
Public	692	24.7	33.5	4.0	19.4	11.1	7.2
Non-public	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Delaware County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through the 1985-86 school year and then increase slightly over the next three school years. During the final year of the eighties, the number of new graduates is expected to resume its decline. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Delaware County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1981-82 school year, 98.2 percent of the student population in Delaware County was white. The remaining 1.8 percent were distributed as follows: 0.6 percent black, 0.6 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Hancock School District. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN DELAWARE COUNTY 1981-82

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	98.2
Andes	2.6	-	1.7	95.7
Charlotte Valley	0.6	1.3	0.4	97.7
Delhi	0.5	0.2	0.6	98.7
Downsville	0.5	-	-	99.5
Franklin	1.5	-	1.2	97.3
Hancock	1.5	2.5	0.5	95.5
Margaretville	0.7	1.5	-	97.8
Roxbury	-	0.2	0.9	98.9
Sidney	0.5	0.2	0.6	98.7
South Kortright	0.6	1.2	0.2	98.0
Stamford	0.2	-	1.4	98.4
Walton	0.1	*	0.3	99.6

NOTE: An asterisk (*) in the table indicates less than 0.1 percent.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Delaware County. These are sponsored by the Delaware, Chenango-Madison-Otsego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), the Greene #2 Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES, and the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi. These programs are listed below:

Educational institution	Programs
Delaware-Chenango-Madison-Otsego BOCES Western Delaware Education Center R.D. #1 Sidney Center, New York 13839	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation

Educational institution	Programs
Delaware-Chenango-Madison-Otsego BOCES (continued)	Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health education Home Economics Education care and guidance of children food services Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry drafting electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Greene #2 Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES Northern Catskills Occupational Center Grand Gorge, New York 12434	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education other automotive electrical occupations barbering
State University Agricultural and Technical College Delhi, New York 13753	Agriculture Education agriculture production ornamental horticulture other agriculture Distributive Education general merchandising sales hotel and lodging recreational-tourism Health Occupations Education medical lab assisting medical therapy assisting Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting stenographic-secretarial

Educational institution	Programs
State University Agricultural and Technical College (continued)	Technical Education architectural technology civil technology electrical technology instrumentation technology Trade, Industrial Service Education automotive mechanics carpentry masonry plumbing and pipefitting drafting electrical occupations refrigeration

SOURCE: New York State Department of Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Delaware County had at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982 (Fiscal Year 1982). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Education Therapist

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Automobile Mechanic

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Tractor Trailer Truck Driver

4) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Example - Assembler, Production

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
DELAWARE COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1981 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	2,593	530	4.9	94.5
Professional, technical and managerial	333	80	4.2	88.8
Clerical and sales	501	140	3.6	96.4
Services	495	167	3.0	99.4
Farming, fishery, and forestry	106	29	3.7	82.8
Processing	61	5	12.2	100.0
Machine trades	245	20	12.3	85.0
Benchwork	178	5	35.6	80.0
Structural work	243	32	7.6	93.8
Miscellaneous	395	52	7.6	94.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical and managerial				
Counselor	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, licensed practical	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, secondary school	54	1	54.0	100.0
Teacher, elementary school	58	0	n.a.	n.a.
Educational therapist	17	51	0.3	100.0
Teacher aide	10	4	2.5	100.0
Illustrator	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative assistant	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, office	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production superintendent	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	12	1	12.0	100.0
Manager, food service	5	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	28	3	9.3	100.0
Stenographer	8	3	2.7	100.0
Clerk-typist	33	8	4.1	75.0
Keypunch operator	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Typist	9	6	1.5	100.0
Clerk, general	56	5	11.2	100.0
Bookkeeper I	28	1	28.0	0.0
Teller	8	5	1.6	80.0
Cashier II	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cashier-checker	46	10	4.6	100.0
Computer operator	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accounting clerk	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative clerk	35	2	17.5	100.0
Inventory clerk	29	34	0.9	100.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	11	1	11.0	100.0
Stock clerk	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Central-office operator	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Receptionist	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher Aide II	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, general merchandise	10	2	5.0	100.0
Sales clerk	27	10	2.7	100.0
Sales clerk, food	28	35	8.0	100.0
Stock clerk, self-service store	11	2	5.5	100.0
Sales attendant	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Service				
Child monitor	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Companion	5	2	2.5	100.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom	25	18	1.4	100.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Waiter/waitress, informal	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Counter attendant, cafeteria	42	44	1.0	100.0
Bartender	16	1	16.0	100.0
Cook, restaurant	23	1	23.0	100.0
Cook, short order	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cook, mess	7	1	7.0	100.0
Meat cutter	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Kitchen helper	37	1	37.0	100.0
Food-service supervisor	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cleaner, housekeeping	14	2	7.0	100.0
Cosmetologist	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Home attendant	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse aide	47	12	3.9	100.0
Food-service worker, hospital	10	1	10.0	100.0
Nursery school attendant	21	33	0.6	100.0
Guard, security	21	8	2.6	87.5
Merchant, patroller	5	4	1.3	100.0
Cleaner, commercial/industrial	59	13	4.5	100.0
Cleaner, industrial	5	1	5.0	100.0
Janitor	25	3	8.3	100.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	45	20	2.3	80.0
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine operator	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Injection-molding-machine tender	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine trades				
Machinist	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production-machine tender	71	4	17.8	100.0
Punch-press operator	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	37	3	12.3	66.7
Automobile mechanic helper	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance mechanic	10	1	10.0	100.0
Machine operator, general	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sawmill worker	12	5	2.4	100.0
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	35	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	47	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, hospital supplies	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics assembler	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sewing-machine operator	17	1	17.0	100.0
Structural work				
Welder, arc	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, combination	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrician	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Paperhanger	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter	20	4	5.0	100.0
Construction worker I	50	2	25.0	100.0
Construction worker II	32	10	3.2	100.0
Maintenance repairer, factory or mill	5	3	1.7	66.7
Maintenance repairer, building	21	5	4.2	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	52	1	52.0	100.0
Truck driver, heavy	29	3	9.7	100.0
Truck driver, light	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile-service-station attendant	9	2	4.5	100.0
Packager, hand	43	5	8.6	100.0
Industrial-truck operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Lumber handler	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Material handler	136	13	10.5	100.0
Print-shop helper	21	20	1.1	85.0

n.a. = For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
DELAWARE COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	11,564
Rural	35,260
Families	12,048
Households	16,483

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	9,750	5,481	4,269
Married	21,316	10,649	10,667
Separated	718	323	395
Widowed	3,389	597	2,792
Divorced	1,614	704	910

3) Housing units (all types)	22,746
Urban	4,201
Rural	18,545
Year-round housing units*	19,498
Occupied	16,483
Vacant	3,015
Seasonal/migratory units	3,248

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,727	2,155	1,572
2 persons	5,474	4,281	1,193
3 persons	2,629	2,007	622
4 persons	2,391	1,949	442
5 persons	1,309	1,072	237
6+ persons	953	744	209

* Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
** Median persons/unit - 2.32

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	293
10,000 - 14,999	418
15,000 - 19,999	734
20,000 - 24,999	1,088
25,000 - 29,999	1,024
30,000 - 34,999	1,051
35,000 - 39,999	713
40,000 - 49,999	1,007
50,000 - 79,999	774
80,000 - 99,000	59
100,000 - 149,999	26
150,000 - 199,999	5
200,000+	5
Median value	30,200

6) Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	16,323	12,113	4,210
Black	61	40	21
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	43	22	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	18	10
Other	28	15	13
Spanish origin householders	92	58	34
White	81	55	26
Black	1	1	

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
DELAWARE COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change	1970-1980
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 1	720	641	325	316	-79	-11.0
1 and 2	1,296	1,237	625	612	-59	-4.6
3 and 4	1,444	1,212	646	566	-232	-16.1
5	825	575	302	273	-250	-30.3
6	857	652	330	322	-205	-23.9
7-9	2,620	2,050	1,076	974	-570	-21.8
10-13	3,585	2,906	1,478	1,428	-679	-18.9
14	884	764	411	353	-120	-13.6
15	896	867	478	389	-29	-3.2
Under 16	13,127	10,904	5,671	5,233	-2,223	-16.9
16	890	940	525	415	50	5.6
17	825	883	463	420	58	7.0
18	1,020	1,246	648	598	226	22.2
19	1,021	1,322	690	632	301	29.5
16-19	3,756	4,391	2,326	2,065	635	16.9
20-24	2,823	3,549	1,819	1,730	726	25.7
25-29	2,404	3,218	1,545	1,673	814	33.9
30-34	2,137	3,086	1,540	1,546	949	44.4
35-44	4,618	4,846	2,391	2,455	228	4.9
45-54	5,335	4,842	2,336	2,506	-493	-9.2
55-59	2,398	2,669	1,263	1,406	271	11.3
60-64	2,327	2,452	1,163	1,289	125	5.4
65-74	3,507	4,025	1,829	2,196	518	14.8
75-84	1,812	2,099	836	1,263	287	15.8
85+	474	743	228	515	269	56.8
55 and over	10,518	11,988	5,319	6,669	1,470	14.0
All ages	44,718	46,824	22,947	23,877	2,106	4.7

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B34, Table 35. 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
DELAWARE COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Spanish origin
Under $5,000	906	881	10	4	3	8
5,000 to 7,499	976	974	0	2	0	0
7,500 to 9,999	1,116	1,099	0	12	5	9
10,000 to 14,999	2,502	2,486	9	4	3	15
15,000 to 19,999	2,337	2,327	0	4	6	12
20,000 to 24,999	1,783	1,780	3	0	0	9
25,000 to 34,999	1,527	1,522	5	0	0	0
35,000 to 49,999	710	693	2	2	13	2
50,000 or more	235	235	0	0	0	0
Mean	$18,155	$18,128	$15,107	$12,471	$25,044	$14,250

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	28,164	4,940
55-59	2,451	303
60-64	2,124	201
65 and over	5,621	859
Race		
Total	38,360	6,303
White	38,001	6,189
Black	101	48
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	85	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	121	11
Spanish origin	204	50

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of poverty level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	4,046
75 to 124 percent	4,843
125 to 149 percent	2,975
150 to 199 percent	6,526
Above 199 percent	26,273

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	12,512	$15,833
Earnings		
Wage and salary	11,503	15,150
Nonfarm self employment	2,136	7,733
Farm self employment	998	7,329
Interest, dividends, or net profit	8,008	2,590
Social Security	5,684	4,253
Public Assistance	1,287	2,237
Other	4,904	3,601

5) Family Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	1,899	$10,315
1 worker	3,715	15,177
2 or more workers	6,478	22,086

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple job-holding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruemtns and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, plateware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allownace, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which procides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not

classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building
Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

State Office Building
Governmental Comples
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

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